### Amusemento.

BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Aunt Bridget's Baby. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Wang. CASINO-8:15-Apollo.

OLUMBUS THEATRE-8-The Witch. DALY'S THEATRE-S-The Old Musician, The Circu Rider and a Pantomime Rehearsal.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tablesus.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES-Society of Amer-

ican Artists' Exhibition, 9 a. m. to 6 and 7:30 to 10 p. m. GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Don Juan. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Forget-Me-Not. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Davy Crockett. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Reilly and the 400. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Carmencita.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-The Merchant. NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15-A Knotty Affair PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-The Tar and the Tartar. PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-8:15-Mr. Wilkinson's

STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Ship Ahoy. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Henricita 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Kate.

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# New-York Daily Tribanc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Charleston and Esmeralda remained at Acapulco; nothing has been seen of the gave birth to a daughter.

ing Rear-Admiral McCann. - Dr. Thatcher Graves has been indicted in Denver for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, of Providence. === The West. Virginia Central Railroad has entered into a traffic arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio. Mayor Shakespeare, of New-Orleans, has asked Governor Nicholls to request that the Government recall the exequatur of Italian Consul

City and Suburban.-Ex-Assemblyman Charles A. Binder, who was a fugitive from justice on a charge of embezzlement, killed himself in Elizabeth. == A woman's body was found on the Staten Island shore; murder is suspected. A petition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art trustees for Sunday opening was signed by many thousands of citizens. - Two men were killed and three badly hurt in a wreck on the Long Island Railroad. = A committee was named Seminary, Youkers.

ing milder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, proper subject for condolence. 58 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 50 3-8.

Some interesting features attach to a suit for \$25,000 which the Clark Thread Company has brought against Hudson County, N. J., for damages to the company's buildings in Kearny by a mob which attacked them during the recent strike. There are likely to be some novel points raised when the case comes to trial-if that ever happens, for it is said that the county will seek to arrange a compromise. Its liability for not repressing the mob will be virtually admitted by such a course.

great game is pursued by more people than any previous year. Tenny wen the Brooklyn Handicap in impressive style, and everybody is now looking forward to the Suburban. Salvator, the mighty champion, is missed, but Tenny, Kingston, Tournament, Potomac and Firenzi are still wearing plates and will give the followers of the turf plenty to think about. Incidentally the poolrooms are doing a brisk business at the old stand.

There is no news yet of the Itata. Thus far she has eluded the Charleston, which, with the Esmeralda, is at Acapulco. It is intimated in a Mexico dispatch that the Itata may have taken coal at sea, and will thus not be under the necessity of putting into any Mexican port for coaling purposes. There is no relaxation in the determination of our Government to capture the fugitive. Commodore McCann, who is at Iquique on the Baltimore, has received orders to take the Itata in case she cludes the Charleston. Our Government is pursuing her as a piratical craft, and will capture her anywhere except in neutral waters-that is, anywhere upon the high seas or within the Chilian jurisdiction.

The first step in the "judicial investigation" of Dr. Briggs has been taken by the appointment of the committee authorized by the Presby-

appropriate to the trial. The authority of this inal laws of the States, through their own tricommittee is limited, though there appears to be some question already as to the scope thereof. The most significant thing about its composition is that it is distinctly anti-Briggs, all the members being opposed to the much-talked-of professor. If the committee is merely to arrange the preliminaries of the trial, this is not a matter of grave moment: if it possessed judicial powers. the make-up of the committee would be a subject for severe criticism.

The question of opening the Metropolitan Museum of Art is to be brought before the trustees to-day by means of a big petition, which has some 30,000 signatures. Among the signers are not a few of our best-known citizens, including several prominent clergymen. The petition is one of uncommon weight. That the petitioners are in earnest is shown by the fact that a number of them have subscribed to a fund of \$4,000 to defray the additional expense during the summer, if the trustees act favorably on the petition, and they promise to co-operate with the trustees financially hereafter should there be a decision in favor of Sunday opening throughout the year. This petition is too formidable to be ignored. It brings the question before the Museum authorities in such a way that a decision cannot be evaded.

GOVERNOR HILL'S FUTURE, Kind-hearted persons may well shed pitying ears as they contemplate what is before the Governor of this State. He is a politician of whom it may be said, as it was said of another of his sort, that "he has a glorious future behind him." He has made shipwreck of great opportunities. At the close of next December he will have served seven years as the Chief Executive of the greatest Commonwealth in the Union. And yet to-day finds him without political standing save among the worst elements in his party-such forces as the saloon ring and the canal ring. During these seven years he has made no pretence of serving the people. He has used his exalted office for the advancement of his personal ambition for public distinction, and therefore for the furtherance of Democratic schemes which have been nothing if not partisan. In pursuance of this indefensible policy he has never hesitated to prepare State papers which read like stumpspeeches. It is safe to say that the history of the administrations of the Governors of New-York will be searched in vain for messages to appointments and his treatment of legislative measures have also stamped him as a selfish partisan. His displacement of Mr. Maxwell, a good and faithful official, from the head of the Insurance Department in order that he might give the Superintendency to a hack politician who was known to be grossly unfit for the ardently a Hill man, is still fresh in the public mind. Has there been an important reform bill before the Legislature since Hill became Governor which has not found its worst enemy in the Executive Chamber? The champions of cleaner election methods and of high license are ready to answer that question. It is not strange, under the circumstances,

that it is rumored the Governor inclines to resign the Senatorship and run again for his present office. For he cannot readily use the Senatorship, as he has steadily used the Governorship, to help on the Hill boom. So long as he remains at Albany he can probably manage the Democratic machine to suit himself. But let him remove to Washington and what then? "Authority forgets a dying king." Can an Executive whose significance is measured by and some people killed by the lava from a new peot to retain it? They are now saying in the tracts, and under those privileges the declared his well-earned title of Whiskey's Governor exand some people killed by the lava from a new volcano in Armenia. ——Damage to fruit crops interior that he has no thought of standing for volcano in Armenia. ——Damage to fruit crops interior that he has no thought of standing for volcano in Armenia. has been done by frest in England; snow fell at a third term, but will be allowed to name his the making of special contracts, payable in not be compelled to beg for bread, nor will he A number of successor. Seeing that his successor is likely specially designated pieces of gold, nevertheless need to put a mortgage on his home. The man people were injured in a fight between the Irist to be a Republican, he will hardly name him. money, and by this avoidance of the law usury is factions at Kanturk. === The Duchess of Fife But suppose the Democratic nominee for the Governorship this fall is the man of his first Domestic.-Orders were sent from Washington choice, and that he is elected. That circumplacing the American vessels in the South Pacific, stance can by no means be depended upon to including the Charleston, under command of Act- continue Hill's hold upon his party. If he can play false to Smith Weed poetic reciprocity suggests that the man whom he slates for Governor may decide to set up house for himself.

Everybody understands that he accepted the Senatorship, not because of a patriotic desire to be useful to New-York in the Federal Legislature, but simply because he was near the end of his term for Governor and no other office was immediately available. Now that he has got it, he is dissatisfied with it, and with characteristic contempt for public opinion retains both offices, hoping against hope that his party will give him its nomination for the Presidency next year. But according to present appearances his party will decline to do anything of the kind, even if he goes to the National convention with a solid New-York delegation at his back. With his power and prestige as Govto prepare the necessary papers for the trial of ernor well-nigh exhausted, averse to "the still the Rev. Dr. Briggs. = A vast crowd attended | air" of the Senate, nursing a Presidential hope the laying of the cornerstone of St. Joseph's which grows more forlorn every hour, conscious that his public career has earned him the con-The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, grow- demnation of good men of all parties, Hill is a

APPEALS IN HABEAS CORPUS CASES. The decisions of the Federal Supreme Court in the habeas corpus cases appealed from the Circuit Court of this district sustain the lower tribunal in all its positions, and leave the law governing appeals from decisions refusing a writ of habeas corpus precisely as Judge Lacombe defined it. There are six of these cases and four were decided. They are all an indefensible effort to delay the execution of murderers condemned in this State to die by electricity. Their frivolous and unwarranted character was condemned by the Circuit Court, which refused to issue the writ, and are again condemned by The racing season is well under way and the the Supreme Court, which indorses the Circuit Court's action, and sustains it in holding that a writ of habeas corpus is not to be made to serve the purpose of a writ of error, and that the Federal courts are not properly to be used to obstruct the ordinary administration of justice by the State courts.

But the trouble is that they are so used, and, as Judge Lacombe pointed out some time ago, in the present state of the law governing appeals from an adverse decision on an application for a writ of habeas corpus, they must in despite of themselves continue to be so used whenever an unscrupulous attorney wishes to fight against time. No matter how devoid of merit his claims may be, for the cases in question illustrate an absolute squalor and poverty of merit, he can yet by merely appealing from the Cyrcuit Court's adverse decision stay the State's hand and hold it until, months later, the Supreme Court is enabled to release it. The cure for this is in legislation. Undeniably the right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus is one of the highest rights of the citizen, most jealously to be prized and defended. For that very reason it should be held secure from abuse. There would be no danger in lodging a reasonable discretion in the Circuit Judges, enabling them to refuse to allow an appeal when it is clear to their minds that the purpose of the appeal is merely to gain time on an application designed, in the words of the Supreme Court, to "ob-

bunals."

MORE MONEY FANATICISM. Between the extravagances of Mr. Milliken, whose letter is printed on the fifth page, and the extravagances of Mr. Atkinson, whom he criticises, it is rather hard to choose. Indeed it is extremely difficult to comprehend how a man of average sanity and common-sense can get into a state of mind to say some of the things that Mr. Milliken does say, to all appearance with absolute sincerity of conviction. His notion that paper can be and is 'coined," and made absolutely money, by reociving the stamp of the Government, is contradicted, as he well knows, by the language which the Government itself has placed upon every note issued by it. The notes do not declare "this is one dollar," more or less, but "the United States will pay one dollar," more or less. It requires more than ordinary irrespensibility of mind to ignore this obvious declaration by the Government, in order to assume that the stamp imprinted has transformed

There is not the slightest support in the de-

a piece of paper into money.

cision of the Supreme Court of the United States for the assertion that the legal-tender paper issued by the Government is money, in the sense in which the Constitution empowers Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof. The Supreme Court recognizes only the power of the United States to issue its evidences of debt, and to require those evidences of debt to be accepted in the settlement of public or private obligations. Neither is the criticism of Mr. Atkinson, on account of his statement that "gold is the standard of the world's commerce," by any means more reasonable than the statement itself. The word standard is apt to means measure of value, but sometimes it bears Mr. Atkinson meant was not that gold was the only money in circulation, having power by its volume to control prices, for Mr. Atkinson knows, as Mr. Milliken ought to, that all the gold, and all the silver, and all the paper, and a considerable part of the outstanding credits besides, operate in the market to affect prices. What Mr. Atkinson meant was that the world's commerce accepted gold as the measure of values, in transactions of great magnitude and number, in which, as a rule, no gold whatever is pound of sugar used by our people. employed. The money of account in this and in other countries really includes a great deal that Government neither creates nor recognizes. the obvious proprieties, as David B. Hill's. His But the money which the commerce of the world accepts as its measure of value is that to which transactions are adjusted and by which they are governed. It is in this sense and in no other that sane men propose to employ the gold standard only. It seems amazing and almost incomprehensible folly in Mr. Milliken and other men like him to imagine that prices must of necesplace, but was also known as distinctively and sity be depressed by the use of gold alone as a standard, when the purchasing power belongs to will do this work profitably and well?" and is held by all the paper in circulation and a large body of the commercial credits. These do the buying, and prices are affected by the volume of these, and not by the volume in circulation of a particular kind of coin. Does Mr. Milliken really imagine that doubling the num-

the yards in every piece of cloth? writer, namely, an act to forbid individuals from attempted and the public welfare is attacked." No man can point out wherein usury is accomplished or in any way facilitated by the making of specific contracts to pay in gold, or in any other thing upon which the parties may agree. No one can suggest how the Government is in the least degree assailed in its policy by such contracts. Yet Mr. Milliken imagines that individuals ought to be arbitrarily robbed of their right to make such contracts as they may agree upon between themselves. The sole motive for such an arbitrary injustice is to force into circulation and more general use some kind of money which the common-sense of the business community does not desire, will not accept, and which is therefore, in spite of all enactments,

comparatively discredited. AN ENGLISH IRON-MASTER'S NOTES. Bir James Kitson has a most appreciative article in "The Contemporary Review" on the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute to the United States last year. Not only does he acknowledge the "princely hospitality" with which the English and German delegations of iron-masters and mining engineers were entertained, but he also does full justice to the superior merits of skilled American labor and to the mechanical perfection of manufacturing processes in the United States. He does not hesitate to pronounce the higher classes of workmen employed in the iron works of Philadelphia and Pittsburg the best in the world. "Their productive power," he remarks, "is greater than that of the English workers in the same time. and their working hours are longer and their remuneration greater." He expresses apprehension lest continual work at high pressure may not shorten the lives of workmen, but frankly admits that an American skilled laborer can accomplish more in a given time than the workman of any other manufacturing coun-

To the advantage of possessing the best labor in the world is added, in the opinion of this distinguished English critic, a remarkable readiness on the part of employers to adopt scientific methods and mechanical improvements in the processes of manufacture. He contends that while the English are to be credited with most of the inventions by which iron and steel manufacture has been perfected, the Americans with "a surprising gift of receptivity and a peculiar faculty for adaptation" have first appropriated every process and then improved upon it. "Their blast furnaces," he says, "are more capacious than ours, their engines are more powerful, their rolling-mills are of new and improved construction." With superior labor and a more highly, improved plant the United States has been enabled to surpass England in the production of pig-iron. Sir James Kitson attributes this success largely to the high standard of education, especially in technical schools, prevailing in the United States. This is undoubtedly one cause, but there is another which, as an English free trader, he is slow to recognize.

What Mr. Bright used to call "the barbarism of the tariff" is largely responsible for the results which the English iron and steel workers witnessed during their American tour. Protection has secured for the skilled labor remunerative wages, and enabled the founders of new industries to profit by English experience, to get the best European ideas and then to imtery to "arrange and prepare" the proceedings struct the ordinary administration of the crim- prove upon them, and to become to a large ex-

market that is secured against foreign occupation. What Sir James Kitson observed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works is true of all American manufacturing: the system permits of the production of a very limited number of types, and these are made on the largest scale in the world. The home market is so large, and competition in it is so strong, that a manufacturer instead of making many forms or types, like his English or German rivals, turns out only two or three, and has labor-saving machinery for reducing the cost to the minimum by production on a large scale. Protection has brought about this result by discriminating against foreign manufacturers and creating tremendous competition for the home market.

Sir James Kitson refers to the attempt made in the McKinley bill to secure the establishment of the tin plate industry in the United States, and predicts that it will take many years of "moderate manufacture" to displace the export trade from England and Wales. True; but "moderate manufacture" is not the rule in the United States. What has happened in pigiron production will be repeated in tin plate as soon as the industry is converted into a series of specialties and managed in a large way. Even Sir James Kitson seems to have this 'immoderate" development in his mind, for he takes pains to advise English manufacturers of plate to be looking about for other markets in China, Japan and India, and to encourage fruitgrowing and canning in the wilds of South

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN MACHINISTS. Not only has the fact been demonstrated that sugar-beets can be profitably grown in the United States, but great progress has been made be confusing to the majority. Sometimes it in increasing the amount of sugar in each ton of beets. A few years ago three or four pounds to the mind a very different signification. What of sugar to each one hundred pounds of beets was considered a fair yield, but careful culture and selection of seed and seed beets in Germany brought the average last year up to nearly fourteen pounds to the hundredweight. The sugarbeets raised in Nebraska were even richer in sugar than that. The amount of land in this country which seems well adapted to the growth of this vegetable is simply enormous. There would seem to be no reason why the farmers of the United States should not produce every

This result can only be reached, however, when some plan shall be devised whereby a crop of a few acres on each of the large number of farms in any given neighborhood can be manufactured in that vicinity, in the same way as corn and other vegetables are canned. At present the plant required for manufacturing beet sugar is an expensive one. Farmers are accordingly constantly asking this question: Can there not be made or invented some smaller plant which can be put up at an expense of a few thousand dollars only, which THE TRIBUNE desires to call the attention

of the machinists of the United States to this subject. There are an immense number of small communities which would enter upon the growth of sugar-beets instantly if such a method of utilizing the crop could be established. The ber of yardsticks in the country would double experiments already tried show that bect-culture can produce a net profit of from \$30 to It is hard to conceive of a more foolish statute | \$40 to each acre of ground. What a blessing than the one proposed in Pennsylvania, and ad- it would be to the farmers of the United States vocated with such frantic enthusiasm by the if they could raise the sugar for the people of the whole country, and thus save the \$160, making contracts to pay gold or any other | 000,000 which are sent abroad each year for specific form of money. The theory on which low-grade sugars. THE TRIBUNE would urge such an enactment is urged happens to be the mechanics of the United States to study fully exposed by the statement of Mr. Milliken, this problem at once. If some American citizen who says: "The statutes of the State govern can do for the sugar industry what Eli Whitthe construction, validity and obligation of con- ney did for cotton future generations "will rise up and call him blessed." More than that, after of his race. Will the manufacturing journals of the country call attention to this pressing want? Will American ingenuity supply this imperative need?

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

When about \$18,000,000 gold has gone out of the country in sixteen days, it is wise to take full note of the fact that domestic money markets are nowhere strained, that commerce is undisturbed and the prospects of industry are distinctly improving, and that the country is showing wonder-'ul and unexpected strength in meeting such a strain. The prudent will not rush to the illogical conclusion that, if a loss of \$40,000,000 gold has caused no embarrassment, a loss of \$60,000,000 would cause none, and yet there is great reason for congratulation in the steadiness and sturdiness of American finances thus far. Neither the foreign bankers, whose enlightening interviews during the past week tell us that Russia is taking the gold, but is not going to war, nor the American financiers who predicted a cessation of gold exports more than a week ago, but have since been discreetly silent, are able to state how long the outgo will continue. The motives and intentions of Russia are not bulletined to the world with absolute candor every morning.

If, as some papers assert, Wall Street was amazingly befooled about Saturday's bank statement, it was entirely because people refused to use sources of information open to them. The daily reports of the Treasury showed that it paid out \$1,600,000 more money last week than it took in, besides issuing \$900,000 new Treasury notes. The returns published by "The Financial Chronicle" on Saturday showed that known banks had gained \$4,108,000 in receipts from the interior. These additions to the supply amounted to \$6,608, 000, against gold exports amounting for the week to \$7,750,000, so that a net loss of \$1,100,000 might have been anticipated. It is only an accident that the statement of averages told the truth so nearly in this instance, the gold exports on Saturday, the 9th, counting about as little that week as the shipments on the 16th counted in serve must be considerably lower than the statement indicated. But interior mone markets are comparatively easy, and there is no reason why many millions may not be drawn to this centre before July 1 without causing disturbance. The Treasury reserve may be drawn down by further exports, but it still includes over \$270,000,000

The suggestion is again made that the shipments of gold to Europe mean, in part, an expectation of the silver standard and a desire to profit by that change. This is not a highly probable explanation, for why should anybody export gold for that purpose when he can trade in foreign exchange to any extent he pleases, or can simply my contracts to deliver gold in any future month The new issues of Treasury notes are also misrepresented by many, because these are not redeemable in silver only, but are treated by the Treasury Department exactly as the old legal-tender notes are treated, the new law expressly requiring the Secretary to maintain the parity of gold and silver coinage and paper. Nobody wants gold in exchange for the old legal-tender notes, or would hesitate any more to hold the new Treasury notes, if it were understood that they were on

tent specialists in manufacturing for a home \$4,500,000 in value. The quantity in sight has increased 116,078 bales during the month, against 29,695 last year for the same period, and the price dropped a sixteenth last week. It is not well that the price of wheat has again been hoisted 5 cents during the week, for exports on the Atlantic side will not thereby be helped, but for two weeks of May from both coasts the exports have been 4,290,531 bushels, against 3,658,-336 last year, and the receipts at Western ports in two weeks were 4,151,014 bushels, against 3,292,716 last year, the supply in sight, according to "Bradstreet's" report, being 1,400,000 bushels more than a year ago. Corn has declined 2 1-2 cents, and pork and lard a shade; coffee is a little weaker, butter much lower, and raw sugar and granulated an eighth lower. The general average of prices has dropped about 11-2 per

cent during the week. The stock market has shown remarkable stubbornness, declining less than 50 cents per share during the week for the average of active railroad stocks, which have been supported by exceilent returns of earnings-for the month of April 4.72 per cent above those of the same roads last year. But there was an increase of mileage also, and the earnings per mile were but \$426, against \$417 last year, a gain of about 2 per cent. The decrease in tonnage handled, nevertheless, continues, on the trunk lines, at least, the eastbound shipments from Chicago having been for two weeks of May only 108,492 tons, against 148,278 last year. But the present decline in tonnage, on account of last year's short crops, is largely balanced by the bright prospects for crops this year, which the agricultural report shows to be exceptionally favorable, the condition of wheat exceeding that of May, 1889, while in addition

there is a great increase in acreage The volume of business, measured by exchanges through clearing houses outside New-York, falls somewhat behind that of last year for the second week of May, but is still so large that trade cannot be considered in any sense depressed. The wonder is that transactions continue so large with restricted movement of last year's farm products, and with many branches of business temporarily affected by strikes. The struggle between builders and employes in building trades has taken a more threatening form here, and in other cities considerable bodies of workers are at present out of employment. But the iron manufacture begins to recover, the capacity of furnaces in blast May 1 being 115,590 tons, against 113,483 April 1, and 180,089 on the same date last year.

In an interview with the New-Orleans Committee of Citizens the Italian Consul, Mr. Corte, who has been lately recalled by his Government for indiscreet conduct in connection with the Mafia riot, s reported to have said "that the statements he had made to The New-York Tribune had been made by Corte as an individual, not by Corte as Consul, and that the reporter had greatly exaggerated his statements." We are not concerned with the distinction Mr. Corte seeks to draw between himself as an individual and himself as an Italian officer. If it is satisfactory to his Government, it is entirely so to us. But if he told the New-Orleans Committee that our correspondent exaggerated his statements, he is evidently afflicted with the same mental trouble which has been so conspicuous in the official utterances of his superiors, Baron Fava and the Marquis di Rudini. The statement to which he refers was written by Mr. Corte's secretary at Mr. Corte's dictation. It was dated, "Italian Consulate, New-Orleans, March 16, 1891," and was signed by the Consul himself-P. Corte." It was delivered by Mr. Corte to our staff correspondent, and was printed in The Tribune precisely as it was written.

The robbery of a mail-wagon on Fifth-ave, in the early evening is one of the boldest crimes which even the accomplished New-York thief can devise. It is not strange that the endeavor made on Friday evening was unsuccessful, but the fact that any one should have attempted and partly succeeded in accomplishing such a theft is enough to put the postal authorities on their guard. The mailwagons should be so securely locked that they could not be forcibly opened by any one or two men, and if necessary an extra guard should be provided for each wagon.

It is painful to be informed that Lieutenant-Fovernor Jones is not able to command the united | year. support of the Democrats in his own countypainful, of course, to General Jones. What is described as a "first-class split" is described as in process of taking place in the Broome County Democracy. Nothing is better known than that Mr. Jones is a candidate for Governor-he himself hath said it in sundry ways and on divers occasions-but it so happens that another Broome County man has announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. Two men from the same county on the same ticket is a thing unheard of, and if the other man is able to make headway with his boom, it will be all up with Jones. At any rate, Binghamton advices declare that "it looks as though General Jones would fail to secure the delegates from his own county." Still, it is early yet, and a man like the Lieutenant-Governor is not without resources. Later developments from Broome will be awaited

There is a man in Florida who has greater respect for the courts than he had a few days ago. One Lot M. Ballard was convicted last week of violating the postal laws, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. When the court adjourned, the prisoner was taken back to the jail, and on the way he told his custodians that when he had served his term he would shoot every witness who had testified against him. threat was reported to the Judge, who recalled Ballard as soon as he reascended the bench, and changed the sentence from nine months to eighteen months. The general verdict will be "served him right."

Medford is chiefly known to fame as the fountain-head of Medford rum, though there is no evidence to show that this famous brand of rum has any immediate bearing upon the following incident. It appears that one day last week a well-known citizen of Medford had the unparalleled temerity to obstruct the work of those benefactors of mankind, the Massachusetts Gypsy-Moth Commissioners, A large force of men in the employ of the Commissioners entered the yard of the well-known citizen aforesaid, and made preparations to spray his fruit and shade trees with a solution of paris-green, warranted to destroy the moths supposed to be lurking in them. The citizen at first remonstrated with the paris-green contingent, but as his soft words had no effect except to stir up the hidden deeps of his own wrath, he "seized an axe and made a violent attack" upon the men, whereupon he was arrested as a malefactor. The account before us adds 'This is the first one of the kind"-a remark which is a trifle vague. For the sake of the Gypsy-Moth Commissioners and their large force of men we heartily hope that it is the last also The way of him who interferes with the gypsymoth-destroying brigade must be made hard.

It is not always easy for a politician to make a single address without committing a blunder which he may afterward regret, but to make one hundred and forty speeches, every one of them wise and acceptable, is something which few men in or out of the Presidential chair have accomplished. President Harrison has furnished a model for all future speechmakers on political or social topics.

It looks as though the case of ex-Alderman

Barker was going to be brought to a head at last.

although one or two efforts to argue the appeal have been started, no progress has been made The General Term has at last taken the matter up and decided that unless a stipulation is made in Barker's behalf that the appeal shall be argued at the June term, it will be forthwith dismissed. As the dismissal of the appeal means Barker's incarceration, the General Term's order will doubtless bring him to terms.

The Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo, stimuland to renewed activity by the ex-President's recent visit, has begun a movement looking to providing itself with a fine club house. One of its enthumastic members has contributed \$1,000 to a building fund. It will strike the average man, however, that this Democratic organization cannot long endure unless it abolishes one of the rules under which it is at present conducted. This rule runs: "No liquor of any kind shall be sold or drank in the club-house." If that is not a distinctively and outrageously anti-Democratic rule, what is?

#### PERSONAL.

Bierstadt will paint for the World's Fair a picture of Watling's Island, which many geographers believe to be the one on which Columbus first landed after crossing the Atlantic. Frank Hurd is thought to have some chance of being

nominated for Governor of Ohio this year in place of Campbell. Now that it has been decided in the Fillmore will

case that "consin" means only "first consin," it seems probable that each of Millard P. Fillmore's eleven heirs will get about \$20,000. Mme. Janauschek, they say in Pittsburg, where she

is now playing, will soon retire altogether from the stage, owing to ill-health and poor business. Blatchford Kavanagh, the famous boy soprano of

Grace Church, Chicago, has returned from where he has spent the last six months. In all that time he has not been permitted to sing, although the stories that his voice had falled before he went will soon be made with a view to shaping his future study. Hopes are entertained that he will prove a tence singer. Kavanagh will be fifteen years old next July. away are denied by his musical instructor. Tests

Three distinct memorials to Emma Willard are now in progress. Two of them will be located in Troy, of which one will be a marble statue of Mrs. Willard and the other will be the beautiful Gurley Memorial Hall, the offering of two brothers to the memory of an only sister, a graduate and devoted pupil of Mrs. Willard, The third memorial has yet no abiding place. But an indication of what it will be is afforded by the heading of the stationery now used by its projectors, which is as follows: "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, Memorial to Mrs. Emma Willard, by the Women of America; Secretary, Mrs. William L. Taylor (class 1866), Canton, Illinois." It is in contemplation to have a reunion of Troy Seminary pupils during the Exposition in 1893, and in the meantime to raise a generous endowment fund for an Emma Willard competitive elective college scholarship or fellowship. And the educated women of America are javited to contribute to this most worthy object.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

They say that in his secret heart "Old Hutch idolizes his thrifty and respected son Charles, although professing objections to his art and mission and social interests. It was soon after Charles was first established in business (so goes the Chicago story) that Isaac came to his father and said, "Dad, I think you ought to do something for me, too." The old man looked him over; "You're right, Ike," said he, "and when I come back from the farm I'll have thought it over and I'll tell you what I make up my mind to do for you. You come down to the Board of Trade at such and such a time." So Isaac presented himself to his parent at the appointed time, and said he, "Well, father, have you made up your mind what you're going to do for me !" "Yes, Ike,"-and there was a gleam in the eyes of the parent-"yes, Ike; I've made up my mind to get you a Waterbury watch."

An electric car was passing up Tremont-st. Sunday noon, containing, among other passengers, two ladies who were evidently in a hurry to reach their destination. A stop was made in front of Chickering Hall, just as the Christian Science meeting was over, and the conductor held the car some minutes in order that a number of the "scientists" might get aboard. "What's the µse of waiting for those peoplet" exclaimed the younger of the two ladies. "If they will only think they are riding it will be just as good to them as a train of cars."—(Boston Post. The Spanish Government has offered two prizes for

the model of a monument to commemorate the discovery of America. The first prize is 5,000 francs, the second one 1,000. Both native and foreign sculptors are al lowed to compete for the work. Models are to be sent to the Academy San Fernando, in Madrid, within one

Marquis di Rudini (rushing down panie stricken in his night clothes)—What was the cause of that terrible shock a few moments ago? Attendant—A messenger says a powder magazine just outside the city has blown up. Marquis di Rudini—Thank Heaven! I thought it was another letter from Blaine.—(Chicago Tribune. The Rev. Phillips Brooks is descended from a line of

clergymen, one of them being the Rev. John Cotton. And when he was in England in 1882 he preached in the pulpit of his ancestor John Cotton in old Boston. THE BOTTLE AND THE BIRD.

Once on a time a friend of mine prevailed on me to go
To see the dazzling splenders of a sinful ballet show.
And after we had revelled in the saltatory sights
We sought a neighboring cafe for more tangible de-

When I demanded of my friend what viands he pre-ferred. He quoth : "A large cold bottle and a small hot bird!" Fool that I was, I did not know what anguish hidden Within the morceau that allures the nostrils and the

There is a glorious candor in an honest quart of wine-A certain inspiration which I cannot well define!

A certain inspiration which I cannot well define!

How it bubbles, how it sparkles, how its gurgling seems to say;

"Come, on a tide of rapture let me float your soul away!"

But the crispy, steaming mouthful that is spread upon your plate—
How it discounts human sapience and satirizes fate!
You wouldn't think a thing so small could cause the
pairs and aches
That certainly accrue to him that of that thing par-

takes; To me, at least (a guileless wight!), it never once

What horror was encompassed in that small hot bird. Oh, what a head I had on me when I awoke next day.
And what a firm conviction of intestinal decay!
What seas of mineral water and of bromide I applied
To quench those ferce volcanic fires that rioted inside!
And, oh! the thousand solemn, awful yows I plighted

Never to tax my system with a small hot bird again! The doctor seemed to doubt that birds could warry

But, bless him! since I ate the bird, I guess I ought to know! The acidous condition of my stomach, so he said, Respoke a vinous irritant that amplified my head And, ergo, the causation of the thing, as he inferr Was the large cold bottle, not the small hot bird.

Of course I know it wasn't, and I'm sure you'll say I'm wer it has been your wont to train around at night; we sweet is retrospection when one's heart is bathed

in wine, And before its balmy breath how do the ills of life How the gracious juices drown what griefs would vex a mortal breast, And float the flattered soul into the port of dreamless

But you, O noxious pigmy bird! whether it be you fly Or paddle in the stagmant pools that sweltering, festeror pands in the stages of the for that you do me
I curse you and your evil kind for that you do me endering poisons that corrupt my petted muse

Go, get thee hence, and nevermore discomfit me and I fain would barter all thy brood for one sweet draught So, hither come, O sportive youth! when fades the tell ale day-Come hither with your fillets and your wreaths of

posies gay! We shall unloose the fragrant seas of seething, frothing wine Which now the cobwebbed glass and envious wire and And midst the pleasing revelry the praises shall be of the large cold bottle, not the small hot bird!

—(Eugene Field in The Chicago News.

The French Army budget for next year is larger by 78,000,000 francs than in 1891. In accordance with the increased amount, 324 officers, 7,500 men and 1,045 horses are to be added to the Army. Two new cavalry regiments will be formed. The Army of France. times of peace, will then muster 28,000 officers 517,000 men, 25,000 gendarmes and 139,000 horses.